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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/803,210	03/08/2001	Janez Skubic	P14024US2	8563
27045	7590	09/01/2011		
ERICSSON INC. 6300 LEGACY DRIVE M/S EVR 1-C-11 PLANO, TX 75024			EXAMINER CHOUDHURY, AZIZUL Q	
			ART UNIT 2453	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 09/01/2011	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/803,210	Applicant(s) SKUBIC ET AL.	
	Examiner AZIZUL CHOUDHURY	Art Unit 2453	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2011.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on ____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 5a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

Detailed Action

This office action is in response to the amendment received on June 17, 2011. Within the latest amendment, claims 1-37 are currently pending of which claims 1, 18, 27, 30 and 33 have been amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Proudler et al (US Patent No: 7,302,585) in view of Wang (US Patent No: 5,917,913) and in further view of Moore et al (US Patent No: 7,257,836), hereafter referred to as Proudler, Wang and Moore, respectively.

1. With regards to claim 1, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, a method for digitally signing a document, comprising the steps of: receiving the document to be digitally signed at a device located at a first location, wherein the document is one selected from the group consisting of a text document, a contract, a letter and a sales receipt (*Proudler supports signing various document types, see at least column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler*); wherein the received document may be displayed

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in its entirety on said device at the first location (*see column 4, lines 26-29 and column 6, lines 5-36, Proudler*); generating a representation of the document at said device located at said first location (*Proudler teaches display means on the host computer; see column 6, lines 5-36, Proudler*); forwarding the representation of the document to a personal trusted device, wherein the representation comprises one selected from the group consisting of document title, document number/id, and author/name id (*see at least column 9, lines 66-67, Proudler, also see Wang below*); digitally signing the representation of the document at the personal trusted device (*Proudler teaches signing the document via trusted component (personal trusted device); see column 6, lines 37-56, Proudler*); and locating the personal trusted device proximate the first location (*Proudler teaches the trusted component being near the host computer; see at least Figure 1, Proudler*); and, communicating the signing of said representation of said document to said personal computer using a short-range wireless protocol

While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encryption of data prior to transmission to a device enhances security.

While Proudler teaches a portable authorization device with a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches a portable authorization device and wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of short-range wireless protocol. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to enhance security (see column 7, lines 18-20, Wang) and prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

2. With regards to claims 2 and 24, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the first location comprises a trusted PC (*see column 6, lines 5-6 and lines 37-40, Proudler and column 4, lines 16-20, Wang*).
3. With regards to claim 3, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step authenticating an identity of the trusted PC by the personal trusted device (*see column 6, lines 29-36, Proudler*).

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4. With regards to claims 4 and 19, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of digitally signing further includes the step of entering a PIN into the personal trusted device (*see at least column 11, lines 5-10, Wang*).
5. With regards to claims 5 and 20, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding further comprises the steps of establishing a serial cable connection between the personal trusted device and the trusted PC (*see column 7, line 49 – column 8, line 7, Proudler and column 4, lines 33-39, Wang*).
6. With regards to claims 6 and 21, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding further comprises the steps of establishing an infrared connection between the personal trusted device and the trusted PC (*see column 7, line 49 – column 8, line 7, Proudler and column 4, lines 30-31, Wang*).
7. With regards to claims 7 and 22, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding further comprises the steps of establishing a Bluetooth connection between the personal trusted device and the trusted PC
While Proudler teaches a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of Bluetooth. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and

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wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth; see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

8. With regards to claims 12 and 28, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding further comprises forwarding the documents from the first location to the trusted third party using SSL/TLS.

While Proudler teaches a variety of secure connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of SSL/TLS. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through TLS and SSL; see column 2, lines 12-18, and column 11, lines 42-45, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented. Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

9. With regards to claim 8, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of displaying the document at the trusted PC prior to

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digitally signing the representation (*see column 6, lines 43-45, Proudler and column 4, lines 40-43, Wang*).

10. With regards to claims 9 and 35, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the first location comprises a cryptography module within a PC (*see column 22, lines 47-50, Proudler and column 5, lines 1-18, Wang wherein it would be inherent within Wang's disclosure since the data sent from the first computer is already encrypted*).

11. With regards to claims 10, 23 and 34, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of displaying the document at the PC in a browser associated with the cryptography module (*Proudler provides viewing software within the PC, see at least Figures 10a-10d, Proudler. In addition, it is also an inherent feature within Wang's disclosure since documents are displayed, see column 4, lines 16-18, Wang*).

12. With regards to claim 11, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of forwarding the document from the first location to a trusted third party (*see at least Figure 2 and column 4, lines 13-27, Wang*).

13. With regards to claim 13, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding further comprises the steps of: forwarding the

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document to a server prior to generation of the representation of the document;
forwarding the document and the representation of the document from the server to the trusted party (*see at least Figure 2, column 4, lines 13-25 and column 13, lines 1-2, Wang*).

14. With regards to claim 14, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of forwarding the representation further comprises the step of streaming the representation and at least a portion of the document to the personal trusted device (*see at least column 6, lines 58-61 and column 8, lines 36-40, Proudler and column 12, line 65 – column 13, line 2 and column 11, lines 54-57, Wang*).

15. With regards to claims 15 and 31, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of: selecting portions of the document to be streamed to the personal trusted device; and displaying the selected portions at the personal trusted device (*see at least column 6, lines 58-61 and column 8, lines 36-40, Proudler and column 4, lines 22-25 and column 4, lines 40-43, Wang*).

16. With regards to claims 16 and 32, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of displaying only portions of the document contained with a buffer of the personal trusted device (*see column 8, lines 36-44, Proudler and Figure 6B along with column 4, lines 22-25 and column 11, lines 17-27,*

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Wang).

17. With regards to claim 17, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further comprising the steps of: forwarding the document to the personal trusted device; generating a second representation of the document at the personal trusted device; and comparing the representation with the second representation of the document (*see at least column 5, lines 35-38, Proudler*).

18. With regards to claim 18, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, a method for digitally signing a document, comprising the steps of: locating a mobile terminal proximate a personal computer (*Proudler teaches the trusted component being near the host computer; see at least Figure 1, Proudler*); receiving the document to be digitally signed at the personal computer, wherein the document is one selected from the, group consisting of a text document, a contract, a letter and a sales receipt (*Proudler supports various document types; see at least column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler*); generating a hash from the document at the personal computer wherein the hash is representative of one selected from the group consisting of a document title, a document number/id, and an author/name id (*see at least column 6, lines 37-56 and column 9, lines 66-67, Proudler*); authenticating the personal computer from the mobile terminal (*see column 22, lines 39-47, Proudler*); forwarding the hash to the mobile terminal; displaying the document at the personal computer (*Proudler teaches display means on the host computer; see column 6, lines 5-36, Proudler*);

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displaying the hash at the mobile terminal; and digitally signing the hash of the document at the mobile terminal (*Proudler teaches signing the document via trusted component (mobile terminal); see column 6, lines 37-45, Proudler*); and communicating the signing of said hash to said personal computer using a short-range wireless protocol

While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encryption of data prior to transmission to a device enhances security.

While Proudler teaches a portable authorization device with a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches a portable authorization device and wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of short-range wireless protocol. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to enhance security (see column 7, lines 18-20, Wang) and prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

19. With regards to claim 25, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method wherein the step of generating comprises the step of generating the hash from the document at a cryptography module in the personal computer (*see column 22, lines 47-50, Proudler and column 5, lines 1-18, Wang wherein it would be inherent within Wang's disclosure since the data sent from the first computer is already encrypted*).

20. With regards to claim 26, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further comprising the steps of: forwarding the document to the personal trusted device; generating a second hash of the document at the personal trusted device; and comparing the hash with the second representation of the document (*see at least column 5, lines 35-38, Proudler*).

21. With regards to claim 27, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, a method for digitally signing a document, comprising the steps of: locating a mobile terminal proximate a personal computer (*Proudler teaches the trusted component being near the host computer; see at least Figure 1, Proudler*); receiving the document to be digitally signed at a personal computer, wherein the document is one selected from

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the group consisting of a text document, a contract, a letter and a sales receipt (*Proudler supports various document types; see at least column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler*); wherein the received document may be displayed in its entirety at the personal computer (*see column 4, lines 26-29 and column 6, lines 5-36, Proudler*); forwarding the document to a server; generating a hash from the document at the server wherein the hash is representative of one selected from the group consisting of a document title, a document number/id, and an author/name id (*see at least column 6, lines 37-56 and column 9, lines 66-67, Proudler*); forwarding the hash and the document from the server to a trusted third party from the server (*see column 9, lines 33-37*); forwarding the hash to a mobile terminal from the trusted third party; digitally signing the hash of the document at the mobile terminal (*Proudler teaches signing the document via trusted component (mobile terminal); see column 6, lines 37-45, Proudler*) and communicating the signing of said hash to said personal computer using a short-range wireless protocol

While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encryption of data prior to transmission to a device enhances security.

While Proudler teaches a portable authorization device with a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches a portable authorization device and wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of short-range wireless protocol. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to enhance security (see column 7, lines 18-20, Wang) and prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

22. With regards to claim 29, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the method further including the step of requesting a digital signature at the PC (*see column 11, line 65 – column 12, line 29, Proudler*).

23. With regards to claim 30, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, a method for digitally signing a document, comprising the steps of: locating a mobile terminal proximate a personal computer (*Proudler teaches the trusted component being near the host computer; see at least Figure 1, Proudler*); receiving the document to be

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digitally signed at the personal computer wherein the document is one selected from the, group consisting of a text document, a contract, a letter and a sales receipt (*Proudler supports various document types; see at least column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler*); wherein the received document may be displayed in its entirety at the personal computer (*see column 4, lines 26-29 and column 6, lines 5-36, Proudler*); generating a hash from the document at the personal computer wherein the hash is representative of one selected from the group consisting of a document title, a document number/id, and an author/name id (*see at least column 6, lines 37-56 and column 9, lines 66-67, Proudler*); streaming the hash and at least a portion of the document to a mobile terminal (*see at least column 6, lines 58-61 and column 8, lines 36-40, Proudler and column 12, line 65 – column 13, line 2 and column 11, lines 54-57, Wang*); digitally signing the hash at the mobile terminal (*Proudler teaches signing the document via trusted component (mobile terminal); see column 6, lines 37-45, Proudler*) and communicating the signing of said hash to said personal computer using a short-range wireless protocol

While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encryption of data prior to transmission to a device enhances security.

While Proudler teaches a portable authorization device with a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches a portable authorization device and wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of short-range wireless protocol. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to enhance security (see column 7, lines 18-20, Wang) and prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

24. With regards to claim 33, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, a system for digitally signing a document, comprising: a personal computer for receiving and displaying the document to be digitally signed and enabling generation of a hash of the document (*Proudler teaches signing the document; see column 6, lines 37-45, Proudler*); and a personal trusted device located proximate the personal computer (*Proudler teaches the trusted component being near the host computer; see at least Figure 1, Proudler*), the personal trusted device adapted to display the hash and for enabling digital signing of the hash, wherein the document is one selected from the

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group consisting of a text document, a contract, a letter and a sales receipt (*Proudler supports various document types; see at least column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler*) and wherein the hash is representative of one selected from the, group consisting of a document title, a document number/id, and an author/name id (*see at least column 6, lines 37-56 and column 9, lines 66-67, Proudler*) and short-range wireless communication means in said personal computer and said personal trusted device for communicating said signing of the hash when said personal trusted device is brought into proximity of said personal computer

While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encryption of data prior to transmission to a device enhances security.

While Proudler teaches a portable authorization device with a variety of connections (column 7, line 49 - column 8, line 7, Proudler) and Wang teaches a portable authorization device and wireless RF connections (column 9, lines 25-26, Wang), neither explicitly disclose the use of short-range wireless protocol. Within the same field of endeavor, Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range

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wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore. By securely connecting devices, eavesdropping is prevented.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art, to have combined the teachings of Proudler and Wang with those of Moore, to enhance security (see column 7, lines 18-20, Wang) and prevent eavesdropping of the communication; see column 1, lines 30-36, Moore.

25. With regards to claim 36, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the system further including: a server for generating the hash from the document; and a trusted party for providing the hash to the personal trusted device (*see at least Figure 2 and column 4, lines 16-20, Wang*).

26. With regards to claim 37, Proudler teaches through Wang and Moore, the system wherein the personal computer streams the hash and at least a portion of the document to the mobile terminal (*see at least column 6, lines 58-61 and column 8, lines 36-40, Proudler and column 12, line 65 – column 13, line 2 and column 11, lines 54-57, Wang*).

27. The obviousness motivation applied to independent claims 1, 18, 27, 30, and 33 are applicable to their respective dependent claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The following are the examiner's response to the applicant's arguments.

The first point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the previously issued 112 1st paragraph rejection. The rejection was issued for the claimed device being "proximate". In lieu of the rejection, the applicant amended the claim to further clarify the use of a short-range wireless protocol (such as Bluetooth) and how this led to a device to being proximate. This amendment clarifies the claim language of "proximate" and hence the 112 rejection has now been withdrawn.

The second point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the claim limitation of generating a representation of a document to be signed and forwarding it to a personal trusted device wherein the representation comprises from a group consisting of a document title, document number/id and author/name id. The applicant contends that neither prior art teaches such a claim feature, the examiner respectfully disagrees. Proudler teaches the trusted device signing (which is unique to the user; see column 6, lines 49-50, Proudler) a document (contract, text or pic or etc; see column 6, lines 14-19, Proudler) in a manner unique to the user; see column 6, lines 37-56, Proudler. While Proudler teaches a trusted component (personal trusted device), Proudler does not explicitly cite the claimed representation being sent to the trusted component (personal trusted device). In the same field of endeavor, Wang also teaches a portable authorization device, also called the PEAD (personal trusted device). Within Wang's

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disclosure, it is taught how encrypted forms of the data (representations) are sent to the PEAD; see column 7, lines 18-28, Wang. The encrypted forms of data contain user identification or other identification (document/author/name id/number).

The third and final point of contention addressed by the applicant concerns the communication. In particular the applicant contends that the portable devices of Proudler and Wang fail to communicate using a short-range wireless protocol. In lieu of this new claim amendment, the Moore prior art has been applied. Moore teaches the secure connection of devices; see column 2, lines 4-7, Moore. Within Moore's disclosure it is supported how devices can be securely and wirelessly connected, including through Bluetooth (short-range wireless protocol); see column 7, lines 36-43, Moore.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to AZIZUL CHOUDHURY whose telephone number is (571)272-3909. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Krista Zele can be reached on (571) 272-7288. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/A. C./

Examiner, Art Unit 2453

/Krista M. Zele/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2453

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